

**New Species of *Cleptes* Latreille from Asia and North America
(Chrysididae, Hymenoptera)**

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Abstract.—Three new species of *Cleptes* are described, *asiana* and *townesi* from Taiwan, and *canadensis* from western Canada.

While examining miscellaneous unidentified Chrysididae from the American Entomological Institute (GAINESVILLE) and Canadian National Collection (OTTAWA), 3 new species of *Cleptes* Latreille became apparent. Two of these are from Taiwan and the third is from western Canada.

The following abbreviations are used: F-I etc. = flagellomere I and so on, MOD = midocellus diameter, PD = puncture diameter.

***Cleptes asianus* Kimsey, NEW SPECIES**

Holotype female.—Body length 5 mm. Face (Fig. 4) punctures small and 1-3 PD apart; least interocular distance as long as head length from midocellus to antennal socket; malar space 1.5 MOD long, clypeal truncation 2 MOD wide at apex; ocellocular distance about three-fourths ocelloccipital distance; F-I length 2.1 times breadth; F-II 1.1 times as long as broad; pronotum (Fig. 3) somewhat flattened in profile with row of deep pits across posterior margin, with medial pair largest, punctures small and 2-3 PD apart; scutal punctures sparser than on pronotum; mesopleuron (Fig. 7) with deeply impressed somewhat foveate scrobal sulcus forming a loop with oblique mesopleural carina, mesopleural punctures tiny and 3-5 or more PD apart; propodeum coarsely punctate, lateral angles obtuse; forewing radial cell about 2.5 times as long as wide. Head, thorax, abdomen, scape, pedicel, femora and tibiae purple; flagellum and tarsi dark brown to blackish; wings evenly brown-tinted.

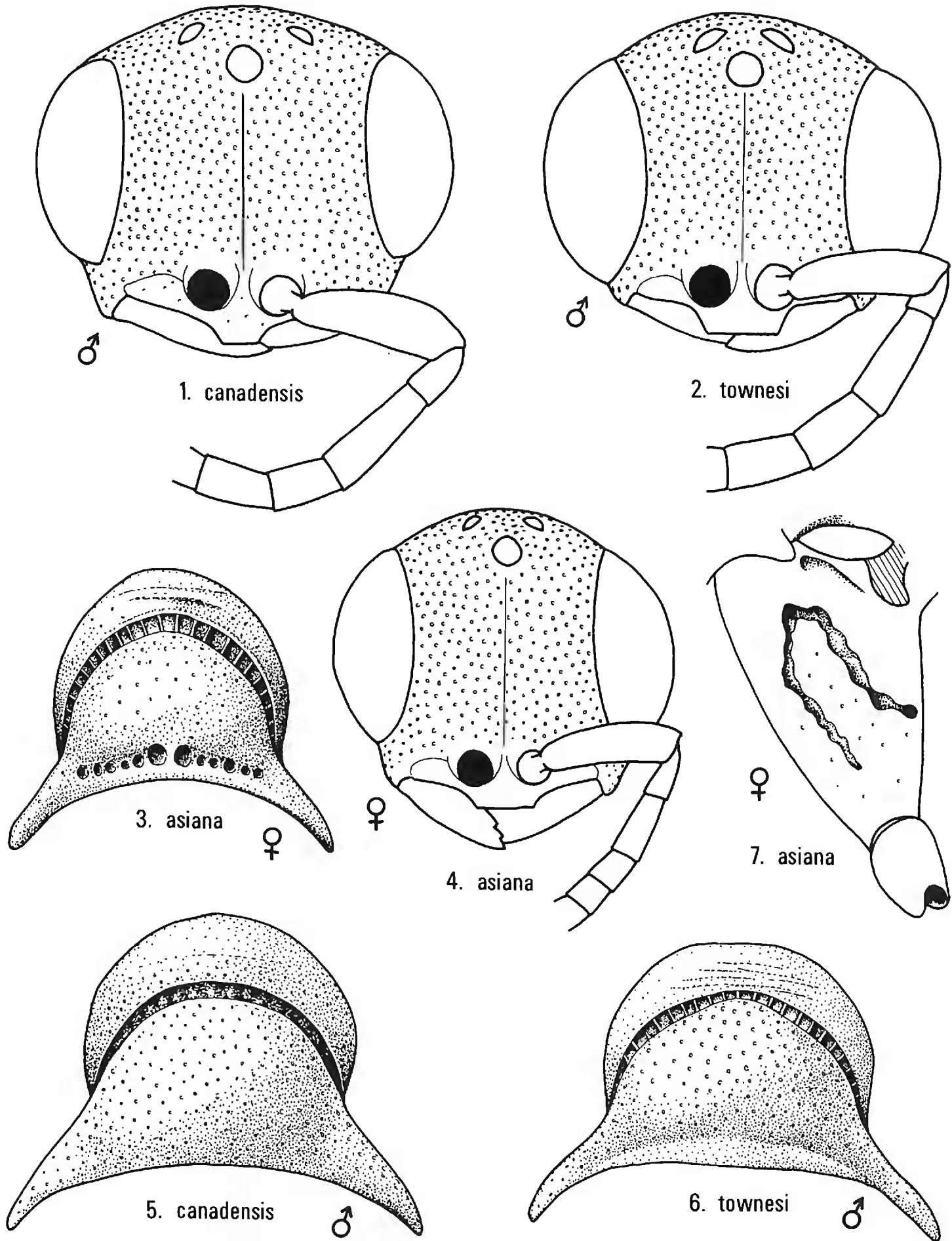
Male.—Unknown.

Holotype female.—TAIWAN: Wushe, 1150 m, 15 May 1983 (H. Townes, GAINESVILLE).

Discussion.—Based on Tsuneki (1959) *asiana* most closely resembles *seoulensis* Tsuneki and *fudzi* Tsuneki, based on the mesopleuron having a long foveate scrobal sulcus connected to a foveate oblique mesopleural carina and the entirely purple body. However, *asiana* differs from these species in the following characteristics: genae only slightly converging, mandibles reddish, clypeal truncation not trilobate, anterior two-thirds of pronotum parallel-sided and the entire body including femora and tibiae purple without other tints or highlights.

***Cleptes canadensis* Kimsey, NEW SPECIES**

Holotype male.—Body length 6 mm. Face (Fig. 1) with deep medial sulcus extending from midocellus to clypeal margin; punctures 1 PD apart; least interocular



Figures 1,2,4. Front view of face. 3,5,6. Dorsal view of pronotum. 7. Mesopleuron and midcoxa showing scrobal sulcus (ss).

distance 1.3 times head length from midocellus to antennal socket; malar space and clypeal truncation at apex 1.3 MOD long and wide; ocellocular distance equal to ocelloccipital distance; F-I 2.8 times as long as broad, F-II length 1.7 times breadth; pronotum (Fig. 5) evenly rounded with medial groove or posterior groove or pits, punctures 1-3 PD apart; scutal punctures 4-6 PD apart; mesopleuron smooth with

deep scrobe, punctures slightly striatiform, about 1 PD apart; propodeum coarsely and irregularly reticulate, lateral tooth acute but apically blunt. Head, thorax, scape and femora coppery with strong green highlights becoming darker and bluish on propodeum, with erect blonde setae; wings evenly and lightly brown stained; rest of antennae dark brown; tibiae, tarsi and abdominal segments I–II red; abdominal segment III red basally and black apically; segments IV and V black.

Female.—Same as male, except legs entirely red, with forefemur coppery; F–I 1.8 times as long as broad; F–II 0.8 times as long as broad, and scape, pedicel and F–I–III red, F–IV to apex dark brown.

Holotype male.—CANADA: Saskatchewan, 28 June 1950, reared from the tenthredinid *Pikonema alaskensis* (Rohwer) (Dalton, OTTAWA). Paratypes: CANADA: British Columbia, Ft. Nelson, 14 June 1948, W. R. M. Mason (1 male); Northwest Territory, Norman Wells, 12 July 1949, W. R. M. Mason (1 male and 1 female).

Discussion.—This species is closest to the palearctic species *nitidula*, based on the lack of a posterior or medial groove on the pronotum, the reddish basal abdominal segments and the smooth mesopleuron. Aside from these characteristics *canadensis* can be distinguished by the coppery green color of the head and thorax in both sexes, the male F–I nearly 3 times as long as broad, female F–I twice as long as wide; and propodeal dorsal surface finely reticulate.

Cleptes townesi Kimsey, NEW SPECIES

Holotype male.—Body length 5.5 mm. Face (Fig. 2) punctures shallow 0.3–0.5 PD apart; least interocular distance 1.1 times head length from midocellus to antennal socket; malar space 0.8 MOD, clypeal truncation 2 MOD wide at apex; ocellocular distance subequal to ocelloccipital distance; F–I length 2.4 times breadth; F–II 1.8 times as long as broad; pronotum (Fig. 6) flattened in profile, with posterior subapical transverse groove, punctures 1–2 PD apart; scutal punctures 3–5 PD apart; mesopleuron smooth with small scrobal pit and punctures 0.5–1.0 PD apart; propodeum sparsely reticulate with large blunt lateral angles; propodeum laterally and metapleuron smooth and impunctate; T–V medially emarginate. Face with blue tints; rest of head, thorax, abdomen, antenna and femora dark brown; body covered with erect blonde setae; wings lightly and evenly brown-tinted.

Female.—Unknown.

Holotype male.—TAIWAN: Wushe, 1150 m, 15 May 1985, H. Townes (GAINESVILLE). Paratypes: 1 male, same data as type, 10 May 1983; 3 males TAIWAN: Wu-feng, 10 April 1983, C. Townes.

Discussion.—The most distinctive feature of *townesi* is the non-metallic black body. This species most closely resembles *crassiceps* Tsuneki and *thaiensis* Tsuneki, based on the posterior pronotal groove and dark coloration. *C. townesi* can be distinguished from these and other species of *Cleptes* by the simple mesopleuron, metallic coloration restricted to the face, the pronotum without a medial groove and the ocellocular distance subequal to the ocelloccipital distance.

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